

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ... BUNDAY, por Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE BUR, New York City.

Panis-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pub ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they

The "Gold Democrats."

Complaint is made of THE SUN for saying that the so-called "Gold Democrats" are not for gold in the sense that they expect to commit the Democratic party to gold or have any intention of trying to bring it to favor the gold standard in 1900. We are accused of hating them and treating them despitefully simply because we recorded

At what Democratic State Convention since the adoption of the Chicago platform have these "Gold Democrats" insisted upon a Democratic declaration in accordance with their principles? Here in the State of New York they are at least as numerous as in any other, but not one of them stood forth in defence of his principles at the last State Convention or even so much as uttered the word gold, and they joined in the nomination of a ticket every man on which had voted for BRYAN.

At the last election for Congressmen in the city of New York there was not a Democratic candidate who dared to come out in favor of the gold standard or to oppose the free coinage of silver, though several of them were supposed to be secretly "Gold Democrats.

Now, when the platform of the next Democratic National Convention is under discussion, Mr. BRYAN and his followers are outspoken in their demand for a reaffirmation of the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform, but from what "Gold Democrat" does there come a demand for a gold platform? Not one asks for it, not one even hopes for it. The most they ask for is an evasion of the currency question; but that, obviously, will be an impossibility. The Democratic party will have to be either for silver or for gold unmistakably.

We have said, therefore, and now repeat that such pusilianimity in the "Gold Democrats" destroys their title to respect and constitutes an element of danger to the prosperity of the country which is even more serious, so far as it goes, than the courageous declaration of intention on the part of the silver advocates, for that can be as frankly opposed.

The Root of Strike Troubles.

The incidents of the street railroad strikes, here and in Cleveland, make plainer what has been plain enough for years to clear-sighted observers-that the struggle involves, not so much conditions of employment and rates of wages, as the right of the unemployed to accept employment which strikers have relinquished. The strikers not only refuse to work themselves. but they refuse to allow anybody else to work in their places. A man who is getting ho wages at all is forbidden by them to acrept \$1.50 a day when they demand \$2. If he does, they call him "scab," pelt him with brickbats, break his head and his bones, and, to make sure that he shall throw bp the job he has taken, they destroy, as far as they can, the machinery which he is employed to operate.

The question, therefore, comes to this: Have the unemployed any rights which the employed are bound to respect? Every year more human beings arrive at maturity than are removed and shelter, they must get work and be doing this, but there are always others who do not, and these, consequently, are always on the lookout for opportunities of making a living. The competition from this source would if not interfered with reduce wages all round, since the unemployed, to get places, would underbid the already employed, and either displace them or make them come down to a lower level of pay. To prevent this, labor unions have been formed, which fix wages at a uniform rate and generally succeed in keeping that rate in force. Unless a man belongs to such a union he cannot get work at all, for if he attempts it and succeeds for a little while, the union men as soon as they know it refuse to work with him, and his employer has either to discharge him or see his business brought to a standstill.

The result is, that, in addition to a considerable number of unemployed union men, there is a larger number of unemployed non-union men, both watching for chances to be employed. It is impossible to increase industrial occupations fast enough to provide for all of these. Even if the non-union men all joined unions, some of them would none the less be superfluous, and, after a while, in their desperation, they would withdraw and refus to be bound by union laws. Under any conditions, therefore, society is confronted with the problem of both finding work for all who are able and willing to work, and at the same time of keeping up wages. The union men who are at work are contented enough, but what of the union and the non-union men who are out of work?

The root of the strike troubles is not, therefore, the alleged greediness of employers, but the irrepressible tendency of the human race to multiply beyond the means of subsistence. Those who are intelligent and strong enough to get jobs desire to keep them, and to protect themselves against displacement by the weaker and less intelligent. Hence strikes, and hence the violence to which strikers resort. It is a struggle for existence, like that of shipwreeked sailors on a raft in the ocean with a scant supply of food and drink, and the weaker

have to succumb. The Lynching at Tallulah.

The international bearings of the recent lynching in Louisiana are no doubt grave, but they have the advantage of a close precedent, in which an amicable settlement | that none but union barbers should be emwas effected with Italy, then as now the foreign Government concerned.

In the Mafla lynchings at New Orleans, President Habbison took the ground that he could not insist on a trial of the crimes in the Federal courts, since the Constitution gives the States jurisdiction of such offences. The Italian Minister protested that he could deal only with the General Government, and that Italy must hold the latter respon- and secured an amendment of the Penal | sion so common with other ansesthence.

sible. For a time there was friction, and | Code, inhibiting in certain counties of the even some talk of war between the two countries over the incident, but in the end our good faith was shown by an application to Congress for an indemnity for the familles of the Italians who had been killed, and this indemnity was paid by us, though not as a legal obligation, but as a mark of friendship.

We have arrived at the same substantial justice in a similar circuitous way in the case of some lynchings of Chinese, so that it is now very well understood that the refusal of our Government to admit a liability which would interfere with the theory of its relations with the various States, does not ber the tendering of voluntary redress by Congress, in the interests of international amity as well as of a sense of what may be due to individual sufferers from the

acts of wrongdoers. It is for this reason that there is less likelihood of a rupture in the relations of our country and Italy over the Tallulah affair, nor is it at all probable that those relations will even be strained as much as after the Mafia lynching. The promptness with which Count VINCL Italy's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, pressed the Tallulah case on the attention of the State Department, showed urgency, but it must be remembered that there was fear for the lives of other Italians at Tallulah, and that protection for them as well as an investigation into the case of those who were killed on account of the wounding of Dr. Hodge, was

one of the leading objects of his visit. It does not become a matter of course that indemnity will be asked of Congress for the Tallulah affair, and will be conceded by that body; but the precedents already cited show that, where the facts warrant, Congress may be relied upon to do what is right in such cases. The first step now is to ascertain the facts.

The War Office.

While the public comments on the selection of Secretary ALGER's successor have been very complimentary both to the President and to Mr. Root, yet in some quarters one doubt has been expressed, namely, whether, with war going on in the Philippines, a man of military experience would not have been a better choice at this time.

It seems to us that this very fact of the Luzon campaign made the choice of a civilian the more desirable. At such a distance, and with so many unfamiliar elements involved, the military operations in the Philippines must be controlled and directed on the spot. It would be risking disaster to have them managed from Washington; and yet with a soldier in the War Office there might be a temptation to do this, whereas with a civilian, especially a civilian of sound judgment, there will be none.

There is much to be said in favor of civillan Secretaries of War under all circumstances. A soldier has the advantage of his experience in the field and his knowledge of military details; but as an offset he is more exposed to prejudices. He may have preconceived notions as to methods of administration, may favor the staff more than the line, or the reverse; may be inclined to one arm of the service more than another, or may even have personal grudges to influence him. From these and similar biases the civilian is more apt to be free. and also, since he is well aware of his lack of technical knowledge, is apt to seek the best advice from all professional quarters, whereas a soldier in his place might think he knew it all himself.

The work of the War Department, too, has a very large proportion of non-military details. Peace is the normal condition of the country, war filling only a small frac tion of the years; but both in peace and war a large portion of the department's business is concerned with construction and engineering of various sorts, as may be readily shown, for example, by the ratio of its river and harbor work to its total annual expenditures. The supervision too. of raising, equipping, clothing, feeding and quartering troops is largely a matter of business. they are to suffer for want of food, clothing | knowledge goes to the details. The greatest energy and most tremendous working paid for it. A certain number succeed in | power ever brought to the War Office were those of a civilian, EDWIN M. STANTON. It could also be urged that in the administration of the War Department so many legal questions come up that, year in and year out, it is more important to have a good lawyer and a good business man than a

trained soldier there. Besides, under our system the War Departnent always has at its command the professional military knowledge and capacity it requires. The headquarters of the army are at Washington, and from that point the General commanding the army exercises the functions belonging to him, relating to the troops in the field or in garrison. The Secretary of War also has, as virtual members of his staff, the professional heads of all the staff departments and corps, the Adjutant-General being practically his chief of staff. We think Mr. ELIHU ROOT will be found to have a better all-around can be no doubt of the importance of the legal questions arising out of our military occupation and government both of the that need to be smashed. Antilles and the Philippines.

Union Against Customers.

It is computed that in New York there are 7,500 barber shops and 25,000 barbers. For a long time the barbers were chiefly Germans, or Americans of German descent, but within ten years the Germans have lost their control of the business, having been superseded by Italians. Some former Ger-controlled by a so-called spirit, whom he cannot see man "bosses" are now employees; others have retired from the business and others still have been obliged to seek other work. Meantime their Italian successors are making money. Why?

The German barbers, bosses and employees, prospered very well until they were attracted by what they regarded as the advantages of joining labor unions. These unions, of course, imposed regulations on the trade and those employed in it-flying rigidly the hours of labor, prescribing the times for opening and closing. the minimum pay of the men, their monthly days off, and their schedule of prices. In some cases it was stipulated that a sign (printed by another union) should be displayed having upon it the words: "This is a union shop." The unions, too, followed the usual custom of their kind, and dictated ployed; that all repairs or alterations should be made only by union men; that, so far as practicable, all materials purchased should have on them the "union label." Any violation of these regulations imperilled a strike or a boycott against the recalcitrant boss. Moreover, the representatives of the unions of barbers invoked the aid of the Legislature

State all barbering after a certain hour on Sunday. The union, it will be observed, forgot all about the wishes or convenience of the customers whose patronage sustains the barber shone but took notice of the

employer and of the employed only.

At about this time the Italian barbers whose field of industry before had been in the poorer parts of town, where their compatriots are most numerous, embarked extensively in the barber business on large thoroughfares, in hotels, in railway stations and elsewhere. They were independent of any unions. Their standard of pay was whatever the employer and the employed mutually agreed upon-as little as the former could give and as much as the latter could get. They made their own repairs in their own way; they bought ma erials wherever their pecuniary interest dictated. For the convenience of many patrons they kept open after the hours fixed by the union for closing, thus attracting the custom of many men whose work is at night, of transients, and those steadily occupied during the day. These Italian barbers ornamented their establishments with fresh paint, put into them new mechanical improvements, increased the number of employees in each shop and totally ignored the regulations and prohibitions of the union. They adopted the industrial rule of an open-door.

The paying public, the patrons whose whiskers do not stop growing when a strike is declared and the luxuriance of whose hair and beard there is no boycott severe enough to diminish, went where they received the best and most considerate treatment. They began going to the Italian barbers. Consequently, as the volume of the custom increased and because of economies possible in a business untrammelled by outside tyranny, those barber shops were able to put down prices and thus draw in more trade. This reduction in price, taking the city through and on the average, has made the charges onequarter less than they were ten years ago, and in some branches one-half less.

The real importance of these changes is not in the fact that they are in any wise peculiar to the barber's trade, but that his trade illiustrates them, perhaps, better than any other, because in it they are seen by the public generally, and because they are not the consequence, as in some other trades, of the introduction of improved machinery-for the trade of the barber is now, as it was a century ago, a manual trade-or of the competition of women and girls, for women barbers exist only in the pages of comic papers. Through surrender o the union the German barbers in New York hoped to extort from the bosses better wages for less work, but in accomplishing their purpose they made it impossible for the bosses to withstand the competition of the Italian newcomers, who are under no such restrictions. As a consequence the Italian barbers are now in practical control of the business in New York.

The Boy and the Mantle.

Several times we have had occasion to mention Democratic eulogies of Col. BRYAN so fervent and full of simple faith in his necessity that it seemed as if the consecrated mantle had been plucked from the broad person of its first holder and given to the young Roscius of the West. He has a fine eye for properties. The Grand Rapids Democrat shows that the mantle is still in the property-room:

"Thousands of Damocrats and Independents who three years ago, opposed Baras as the representative of a single idea, crude and, in their opinion, wrongheaded, have learned to admire the man for his sincerity, his boldness, his capacity for discussing al issues which come up clearly, forcibly and always from the standpoint of the broadest and truest De-mocracy, and also his peculiar felicity in avoiding entangling alliances and errors in both action and speech. As a candidate in the next campaign Wil-man Jennings Bayan, in his own personality, will be tronger than any single issue that may arise. stronger than any single plank in any platform the National Democracy may adopt. It is this fact which makes his renomination appear inevitable."

Stronger than the platform; is hi platform; a platform in himself-that was the incense offered to the wearer of the

consecrated mantle. Still, consecration or no consecration, BRYAN is inevitable; and so is a frost in November.

Fighting Fire with Fire.

The farmers of Caswell county in North Carolina have had a meeting and committed themselves to print in this interesting

the farmers of Caswell and adjoining counties not to sell their tobacco at any warehouse controlled by the Trust. "That we ask the adjoining counties to cooperate

with us in opposition to this great Trust which is being formed in the town of Danville to further oppress the downtrodden farmers, and that we may speedily have district meetings in regard to this matter that all the farmers may cooperate in said matter.

This is a distinct agreement to form a Trust or combination to trend down the equipment for serving the country as Sec- Trust. The farmers along the Dan resolve retary of War than any soldier could de- to fight fire with fire. They have sound rive from his soldiership. Certainly there | business principles, and farmers' and laborers' Trusts are supposed to be good for everybody. It is only the wicked Trusts

An Explanation of Spiritualism

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. The essential laws governing spirit control and communion are identical with those of mesmerism, but with this difference, that in the latter case both controlled and controller are on this mortal plane of life and the visible; while in the former the controlling mind or apirit is invisible. The study of measurerism, there fore, materially helps one to understand and grasp and must believe in through the evidence offered, When one dies he leaves his body behind him, and if he wishes to communicate again with this mundane aphere he must certainly act and express him self through the leadily organism of another still in the physical form. These people we call mediums One person in ten makes a good mesmer c subject and the same rule applies in mediumship, while the gentler sex is the more susceptible of the two.

M-smerism deals with its subjects while in an unconscious traces state, but though mediumship is similar to this in many of its phases. If goes beyond it into the send-conscious and conscious states, as seen in a ublic lecturers and test or message giving. The mere fact of there being money to make through the phenomena has led dishonest persons o simulate genuine work, but this does not neces sarily condemn the whole movement as fraudulent.

The phenomena furnish actual evidence to the upon them, t gether with the teachings of wise spirits through our mediums, are formed the scien and philosophy of our true relation to the i beyond. It presents us actual facts and states of mind similar to those of Biblical record.

Naw York, July 22. W. J. Cushing. New York, July 22.

Warzburg Iced Chloroform.

From the Medical Times. Iced chloroform has been used as an ansesthetic in Prof. Shorburg's clinic in the Julius Hospital at Würzburg, Bayaria, in over 14,000 cases without a single unpleasant result. The advantages claimed for this preparation of chloroform are the quickdanger, and the absence of the nauses and depres-

THE ASSAULT MADE BY INCERSOLL

Not Upon the Excrescences of Christianity, but, Like That of Dr. Briggs, on Its Vitals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find in the Evening Post of last Saturday this ref-erence to the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and I quote it because it expresses the opinion of many ignorant and loose-thinking people:

The beliefs which he so vehemently attacked had, among enlightened church members, ceased to be held, or at least to be preached. Thus people felt it was a caricature of Christianity, and not the real thing, which he was assailing. His guns were all pointed astern. So far as we are aware, he never showed the least comprehension of the really critical investigations of scholars, which are so pro foundly modifying Christian theology, but went lashing away, in his rough gladiator fashion, at "the mistakes of Moses" and other men of straw.

If it is true that the things in the Christian religion which Col. Ingersoll attacked were mere "carlcatures," which can be drawn and erased at will, or "men of straw," which represent dogmas "no longer believed," a sorry day has dawned upon the Christian world.

In the lectures of his earlier years Col. Ingeroll may have laid too much stress upon the errors and frailties in the lives of eminent Christians as illustrating the errors and frailty of religion itself; but his work, taken as a whole, was a determined, straightforward, direct and undeviating assault upon the vital and funda-mental dectrines of Christianity. People who really think that non-essentials are what he attacked are defining non-essentials in a way that nearly wrests the confession from them that at heart they believe as Col. Ingersoll did, and that they lack the candor to say so Neither was Col. Ingersoll an unlearned man, unfamiliar with the critical investigations of scholars. Those who think otherwise are ignorant of what he really said, and do not know that his arguments were simply statements,

that his arguments were simply statements, always pithy, and at times very beautiful and powerful, of the last results of science, the keenest theological dialectics, or the latest phases of philosophic thought.

What Col. Ingersoll did believe and say can be very briefly stated. The Christian religion starts with the primary dogma that all this universe, including our conscious selves, our lives and what comes afterward, are the creation of an omnipotent, omniscient and immanent God. It is not so much a deduction from this proposition as it is a mere restatement of

starts with the primary dogma that all this universe, including our conscious selves, our lives and what comes afterward, are the creation of an omnipotent, omniscient and immanent God. It is not so much a deduction from this proposition as it is a mere restatement of it to say that this Creator must have forescen and predetermined or foreordalined" the consequences of His acts. This is the core of the Calvinistic doctrine, one of the doc. If the Say that this Creator must have forescen and predetermined or foreordalined" the consequences of His acts. This is the core of the Calvinistic doctrine, one of the doc. If the Say that the consequences of His acts. This is the core of the Calvinistic doctrines the say it is to cast doubt upon the essential attributes of God and to destroy His omniscience, omnipotence and absolute authority. To admit the possibility of the uncertainty of human actions comes perilously near athoism. Whoever can prove these doctrines (those of foreordination, 4c.) to be untrue, said Jonathan Edwards, the keenest logician of our country. Thois an impregnable fortress against every Christian doctrins that is held most dear. How clear it is that in attacking them Col. Ingersol was leading his forces against the central claudel of Christianity!

Col. Ingersol strenuously objected to the doctrine of the abnorment. He combated the doctrine of the abnorment. He combated the doctrine of the abnorment. He combated the doctrine of the abnorment has superatitious and derived from the folklore and sacrificial customs of early barianic races. He contended that the Old Testament was obviously the ordinary history of a heathen and semisavage race, full of the inconsistencies, obvious scientific errors and sow morality of such a people. While not himself a student of Hebrary to be such a full of the inconsistencies, obvious scientific errors and sow morality of such a people. While not himself a student of Hebrary to the work of the ordinary history, Ac. of the various books of the Old Testament has not

Beecher hard names and to accuse heterodoxy and unbelief. D. New York, July 24.

COL. INGERSOLL IN THE WAR.

His Honorable Military Service-The True Story of His Capture.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your sketch of Col. Ingersoll's life printed in this morning's SUN I find this statement: "While guarding a crossroad in Tennessee he was captured by Confederates, his own captor being a very young boy." Allow me to say that the story of Col. Inger-

soll having been captured by "a very young boy" belongs to the variety of false stories often circulated by unscrupulous persons. It is true that during the war Col. Ingersoil was captured by the Confederates, but his captor was not "a very young boy." In a letter from John W. Kinsey, late Lieutenant Company B. Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, dated at Peorla, March 14, 1801, the true history of Col. Inger-soll's record in the war is given in these words:

Eleventh Hilinols Cavalry, dated at Peorly, March 14, 1801, the true history of Col. Ingersoll's record in the war is given in those words:

The Eleventh Hilinols Cavalry, Col. Ingersoll in command, left camp in Projec. Ill., Feb. 22, 1802, marching overland to St. Luis, Frum that point it proceeds it it inseport to Pittsburg Landing, was ret it arrived in March, and on the sixth and seventh days of April participat of its number being killed and service, several of its number being killed and service, several of its number being killed and wounded.

Its next experience, except the constant scouting required of a cavalry command, was in that other two dars. fight at certain, these three projects is sufficiently in the command of its callant Colonel, it proved its local burster, like the regiments that fought by its elde, by its list of wounded and dead.

The regiment was next stationed at Jackson, Tenn., and, on the 28th day of November, 1802, news of the movements of the raiding rebel cavalry insider Forrest laxing been received. Col. Ingersoll, with a force consisting of a part of his sem and another cavalry regiment and a section of artillery, in all numbering desimen, was despetched on a recommoditing expedition in the direction of Lexington, Tenn. We camped a night near the village, and very carry the best reorning were attacked by a rebel division at least too son strong. He Col. Inversoll und only time to deddoy his situal force in a night near the village, and very carry the best reorning were attacked by a rebel division at least too son strong dismounted, he was necessabilit direct in the rest, when he had it lained the attilery, and where, having dismounted, he was necessabilit direct in the service of his two guns, when we were it relly over, whelmed by the rebel forces, charang sit ran a deep. A good many of our command, leing run over and passed by the on mry excepted as best they could, but Col. Ingersoll, fighting on foot, together whelmed to the enemy not of the fall and declared he intention t

I hope you will publish these true facts of in rase. C. W. Coolinger. NEW YORK, July 22.

Science and Faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser . To make faith scientific, its relation to mankind must be explained as reasonably as is the attraction of iron to a magnet. It is the function of science to lead us to the real fath, but away from mere theological dogmas. The battle of the a steenth century, over the doctrine of justification by faith, is to be fought over again in a calm, reasonable spirit, I trust, and the theological difficulties, which are now in the way of reason, will be largely removed. A scientific stand-ard of faith will be set up which will be strictly in accord with natural law and the Gospel of Jesus, In science we have the key to the Scriptures by which all men will "come to a unity of the faith and a knowledge of the Son of God." Jour Mappock. MINERAPOLIS, Minn., July 21.

THE DISEASE OF BERL BERL

Observations by a Physician Familiar with the Asiatic Malady.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in THE SUN to-day that beri beri, a disease of the wet senson of East India, has broken out among the Filipinos of Cavite and that there are two deaths a day there from it. As a physician who has treated thousands of cases of this disease during a sojourn in Japan, will you permit me to call attention to the following suggestion, which I published in the University of Pennsylvania Medical Magazine, May, 1800:

Dr. Carreau of Guadelouse in a contribution au traitement de la leptr. Pointe-l'itre. Guadelouse, 1842, mentions the case of a Bratilian leper, bitten by a ratitenake. The man succumbed after twenty-four hours. It was observed when he was dead that all his leptroms were enfeebled. Dr. Carreau, attributing this effect to the methemoglobinemia produced by the venom, tried to institute the intorication in the case of a very sick leper. He gave him enormous does of chlorate of potassium, a sait which increases rapidly the quantity of hemoglobin of the blood, and may cause death by this same action. The patient swallowed forty-five grammes of this remedy in three doese, the highest being twenty grammes, in sixty hours. He presented the most pronounced symptoms of intorication, his blood showed the spectroscopic bands of hemoglobin and methemoglobin. During some dars he howeverd between life and death. He recovered, nowever, from the shoek and felt a very distinct improvement in all the cutaneous surface attacked the lone face smoothed down, the skin, which had lost all clast lity, could again form folds. The treatment continued eight days.

I suggest that a remedy which has such an effect—that is, to increase rapidly the hemoglobin of the blood—may also be applied to the treatment of beriev, a disease whose principal characteristic is the diminution of the hemoglobin.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D. Perhapa, too, a few words generally about A POSSIBLE SPECIFIC FOR BERL BERL.

Perhaps, too, a few words generally about this etiologically mysterious disease may not be amiss here. "Beri beri" means "goat's gait" or "sheep's run," and has reference to the dropping of the toes, or pes equinus, and the labored lifting of the leg and thrusting it forward. These symptoms are due to hemoglobinemic paralysis of the peripheric nerves, in my opinion, from carbonle poisoning. nemic paralysis of the perioneric nerves, in my opinion, from carbonic poisoning.

In Japan, and the Far East generally, beri beri is caused by the fumes of charcoal, the fusi of the stoves. In the wet season these fumes are held down by the moisture of the air. In the dry season there is no beri beri at all, the dry northwest winds dissipating the

I have examined a number of beri bert ships I have examined a number of beri beri ships in the harbor of New York, mostly from Dutch India and the Philippines, and in every instance the cargo was such as would produce an emanation of carbonic gases-graphite, pure carbon, from Colombo, Ceylon; burned coffee, from Java; fermenting third-grade sugar and crude sugar without fermentation, that is, undetected fermentation, from Holio, and wet grain and hemp cargoes. I have never seen or heard of such an afflicted ship that was not carrying a carbon-producing cargo.

As to the theory propounded by the Dutch East Indian dectors, that white rice so largely eaten by all East Asiaties), being infected with a micro-organism of berl berl, is the means of propagation of the disease, I will simply say that rice is always caten well cooked ins the bread of the Eastl, and that therefore a micro-organism, if it existed in white rice, would be destroyed, and consequently could not have anything to do with berl berl. I add that for many years Japanese rice has been add in all our American department stores not have anything to do with bert bert. I add that for many years Japanese rice has been sold in all our American department stores, and, I hardly need say, is imported uncooked. If it contained the "microbe of berther!" that microbe would have been rampant mong us for many years. We have never had bert bert in New York except on shirs which had contracted the disease during their voyage.

Late Foreign Medical Director Tokio Hospital, Japan.

NEW YORK, July 24. Arguing from the Finite to the Infinite. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think that Dr. Brann's syllogism proves the exist-encesof God to one who admits, as I do, that "God" and "necessary peing" are synonymous. There are, however, many who will not admit this identity, and the failure of the syllogism to prove it would leave them in statu quo, justifying my criticism to the effect that Dr.

Brann had not proved what he had undertaken to prove. Apart from the merits of this par-ticular syllogism, Dr. Brann is undoubtedly right when he says that the infinite is logically deducible from the finite. "E. K. A." argues deducible from the finite. E. R. A. argues to the contrary, but as he admits the conclusion of the syllogism so far as the term "necessary being" is concerned, he must see, on reflection, that this admission alone is sufficient to destroy his argument.

I take it for granted that "E. R. A." has a clear conception of what is meant in philosophical parlance by "necessary" and "contingent." These two words correspond to the ens a se and the ens ah also of the schoolmen, the former meaning a being which owes its existence to and is produced in an out to any other being, and the latter a being which owes its existence to and is produced by some other being. Bearing this distriction in mind, "E. R. A. will find himself between the two horns of a dilemma. He must say either that the "necessary being was produced from something or that it was produced from bothing. Now, a necessary being iens a set could not have been produced from any other being, as that would be a contradiction in terms, and it could not have been produced from nothing, for to use "E. R. A. s" own quotation, exwibite nitid fit—nothing is produced from nothing. It therefore clearly follows that a necessary being could never have been produced a tabl, and consequently never had a beginning. A being which has had no to the contrary, but as he admits the conclubeen produced at all, and consequently never had a beginning. A being which has had no beginning is certainly infinite, and therefore the infinite can be logically deduced from the finite—V. E. D.

New York, July 22. A Wife's Argument for Divorce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since you have given space to "A Wife's Plea Against Divorce," will you permit me, through the same medium, to reply in favor of divorce-under

certain conditions? She argues only from a sentimental point of view, entirely overlooking the practical side of real life. While condemning divorce, she advocates "separation." Surely, if sufficient cause exists for one form of separation, it does for another, and divorce is simply legalized for another, and divorce is simply legalized separation. To acquiesce in a separation but onset to divorce is illogical.

"A Wife" suggests "forgiveness" instead. Wives do not as a rule obtain a divorce on the first offence; consequently it is assumable that they have forgiven until even forgiveness cases to be a virtue. Human forgiveness has a limit. Pope says "to lorgive" is a "divine" attribute.

while deploring the causes that lead to divorce, it is surely preferable in many respects to life with a man whom a wife has learned to leathe because of his misclongs. And if there he children, is it wise to bring them up under the evil influence and example of a man devoid of principle or of one redeeming trait? A woman cannot in-spire her children with re-spect for their father if he does nothing to merit it. Better bring them up spart from him and in entire ignorance of such a man than directly under his influence and control. The "sorrow sickness or powerty" as "A The "sorrow, sickness or powerty," as "A Wife" quotes from the marriage ritual, are usually mutual, and rather attract a closer alliance between man and wife where love exists. But where there does exist real, langities also because for the annulment of the marriage fie, why should a woman sacrifice her whole life because of it? Is not a divorce her legal protection, and why not avail herself of it. New York, July 23, D

An Irish Defence of Our Policy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I give below extracts from a letter which appeared in the Irish language in the last issue of the Cloudheam Solars (Sword of Light), the week! organ of the Irish-speaking people in Ireland organ of the Irish-speaking heepic in Iredand
as well as here. It is oublished at Dublin,
which accounts, I suppose, for the delay in
the appearance of the letter. I thought, in
view of the controversy going on as to the
rectitude of our polley in the East, you might
care to show how the three millions of Irish
speakers feel on the subject.
Livaan T. McCrystal,
Late Major Sixty-ninth Regiment.

There is no people in the world more human more friendly or move gener six in the Amet 1 if I would thank the so of tool of all graces every day my life if the government of Ireland was suggest that government which the Americans will give the Philippings. There is a class for a no have in the Philippone. There is a class for who have no parrietism in them, but are an ant everything which will do any good at all to the world. It is they who send lying stories over the a say a you.

"Conan Mao!" says if at the administration will be plus kelf rom McKniller at the Leat blection. I say to you, my good people, that it will not be wrested from him. It will get Loss, four mere volves at the sample reason that wirthing which he has do no sime he came into power has not with the approval of a large majority of the re-placing which he has do no since he came into power has not with the approval of a large majority of the re-placing which he has do no since he came into power has not with the approval. I should be made the result of a large majority of the re-placing the Tarals. I know then well. They are a poor, indomant, litter to people, as densely ill trate as are the old and it will take fitty care before how he me a majority and that, for with the assistance of the heat feeting and that, for with the sasistance of the heat feeting research the refreshing government over his majority in the world who would have done like view with a beaten for? You know there is not, and we shall give the Philippines a government such as i would like to see in ferland. Wait awhile and it will be as clear to you as the morning such that its fortunate for those unfortunate people, and for the whole world busidess that the Americans took those talands from the spaniards. I am delighted to observe that the expressive, event language of our fourfathers is making such aplended progress. May God still aid ye.

Green waters, Mille, May 29.

Owen Castilla.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT AT WEST POINT

Col. Mills Calls the Attention of Cadets to the Obligation of the Oath Each Took. WEST POINT, July 24.—On account of the recent mutinous conduct of certain members of the first class at the Military Academy in combining to disober and thwart constituted military authority,; Col. A. L. Mills, the superintendent of the academy, issued stringent general orders at parade a few evenings ago. It is to the third obligation of the oath subscribed to by every cadet who enters the academy that attention is especially directed in the order. The third obligation of the oath is "to obey the legal orders of his superior officers and the rules and articles governing the armies of the

United States." "This obligation," the order says, "is bipding on every eadet, and it demands of him willing. cheerful and unquestioning obedience to orders-not alone to those which are agreeable to him, or with which he may be in sympathy, but to every legal order of his superiors. The failure to give this obedience breaks his oath. A cadet, therefore, who will not endeavor to render this obedience has no place at; this academy, and if he is an honorable man he will not remain.

"It is plain that the mutinous corduct causing the issuance of this order has its origin in the unwillingness of some cadets to abstain from interfering with fourth class men and to give hearty support to the system of soldierly training laid down in regulations and orders. The President, the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, has forbidden cadets to interfere with the fourth class, and his orders on this subject have been supplemented by those of the superintendent of the academy and of the commandant of cadets. Directly from the President, also, come the drill regulations of the army, which define with great minuteness the training of the young soldier and the methods of instruction to be followed. All these are not only imposed upon cadets, but must be obeyed by the officers for the academy, who are responsible for their enforcement. The conscientious and willing observance of these regulations and orders is the sworn duty of cadets, and is absolutely essential if the academy fulfils its mission in prenaring its pupils for the service they are to enter." give hearty support to the system of soldierly

essential if the academy fulfils its mission in prenaring its purils for the service they are to enter."

Hazing has always been carried on at West Point and has been the cause of many a cadet's return home in disgrace before one-fourth of his course had been completed. The present administration has determined to wipe out this practice. To this end a circular was sent to the higher cadet officers, eight in number, for signature, asking them to do all in their power to stop hazing and neevent as much as possible cadets from interfering with fourth class men. This circular, which was in the nature of an order, they positively refused to sign. For this disobedience they were placed in arrest and general charges for disobedience of orders were made against them, which would have probably meant dismissal from the academy. On the recommendation of the commandant of cadets, however, in 'view' of their frank acknowledgment of the grave wrong they had committed, the charges were withdrawn and the cadets restored to duty. They have been reduced to the ranks and will never wear the chevrons of a cadet officer ragain while at the academy. Cadet George Fillsbury, one of the cadets reduced, has stood at the head of his class since his admission in 1884. Cadet Adams stands No. 2 in the class and is pushing Fillsbury closely for first place. Both young men hall from Massachusetts.

ORIGIN OF ONE PHILIPPINE YARN. Private Smith Confesses His Story of Mill ing Prisoners Was Untrue.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 24.-In May last a letter from Private Smith of Company K. Third Artillery, was widely published by newspapers opposed to Philippine annexation because he told of the alleged slaughter of fifteen prisoners who had been sent to dig graves for men who fell in battle. He said that when the gravedigging was completed members of a Tennessee regiment shot the prisopers and tumbled them into the graves. He has written the following retraction to the Gazette of this city, which first published the letter:

'I wish to state for your information and the general public, also for the information of my friends, that I have since learned that all concerning the Tennessee boys burying the prisners was what we boys in the army call a pipe story. There is no truth whatever in the report, to my knowledge, and I kindly ask you, for the benefit of all concerned, and in beyou, for the benefit of all concerned, and in behalf of the grand Eighth Army Corps, to publish this statement in your paper. I was only on the Philippine advance about three days at the time I wrote that letter to my parents. I know nothing whatever about what any regiments were doing, only from what I said before, what we call 'pipe' stories, and there is no credit to be given them. I am very sorry I put enough confidence in any such report to write it to my parents, but I knew no better at the time. I have found out since, during my time in the Philippine Islands and as an enlisted man in the Eighth Army Corps, that too high praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the entire corps in all details. This is my opinion of affairs in the Philippines as a private soldler, and I am always ready to do all in my power against any one in defence of the officers of our United States Army and our flag of the grandest nation on earth. I do not know of one instance where any soldier has done an act est nation on earth. I no not know of one in-stance where any soldier has done an act which was against his orders while on duty or off duty, and I will sure there has not been a Fillipine or a Spaniard who received anything else only the kindest treatment, let them be prisoners or whatever they may be."

THE PURCHASER OF KILLARNET.

A. G. Peck Failed in Lausingburg in 1893 and Went to London, Where He Now Lives.

Thoy, July 24 .- A. G. Peck, who is reported o have purchased that portion of the Lake of Killarney comprising the Muckross estate, is a former resident of Lansingburg. His family, including two sons, still live there. Mr. Peck owned the A. G. Peck axe factory in Cohoes, and operated it successfully for a number of years. In 1803 he became embarrassed and went to Europe, leaving his business matters in a tangled condition. A Troy bank succeeded in getting possession of the property. and some time after Mr. Peck had left the country his son Frederick was placed in charge. He has been successful in conducting the factory since A. G. Peck is in London, his home being at Claverton street, West, where he is boarding with a private family. A young resident of Cohoes, who was in London within the past two months, saw Mr. Peck there. He appeared to be in fair circumstances, but was not wealthy. When spoken to about his business connections he answered that he expected something hig shortly. In the opinion of the young man he is acting as the agent of capitalists.

Frederick W. Peck, agent of the A. G. Peck ax factory, being absent in the West on a business trip for the concern, could not be seen to-day in reference to the purchase made by his father. O. E. A. Peck, another son of A. G. Peck, who was in charge of the office, said that they had heard from their father recently and that he had told them of his intention to make the purchase of the Muckross estate. Mr. Peck was of the opinion that the estate was purchased for a syndicate, though his lather did not say that exactly in his letters received recently are successful to the said that he had told them of his intention to make the purchase of the Muckross estate. Mr. Peck was of the opinion that the the country his son Frederick was placed in

his lather did not say that exactly in his letters

ANCIENTS GOING TO PHILADELPHIA.

Boston's Artillery Company Gives Notice of Its Trip Next October. PHILADELPHIA. July 24.—The meditations of J. Hampton Moore, secretary of the Mayor, were interrupted this morning by William,

the colored messenger, who tiptoed into the

Mayor's office bearing a tray on which were three cards. Mr. Moore took the cards, and on them read the names, Col. George Innes, Capt. E. P. Cramm and Capt. Thomas J. Olys. Each ard had, in addition, the words "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston Mr. Moore went to meet his visitors. They told him that Philadelphia had been selected for their coming outing, and that about 3:00 of the members would be here on the first Monday of next October. They said that wherever they went they asked the principal officials of the city to dine with them. All these things were welcome tidings to Mr. Moore, and although the Mayor was not here, he ventured to assure the visitors that the hospital learms of the city would open wide to receive them. The day after the meeting and eating here it is the intention of the members of the organization to journey to tiettyshurg.

All this information was anosthed by Mr. Moore in the course of conversation with Capt. Olys, who also told him that the Prince of Wales was a member of the organization, but did not travel around with it much. It was also learned that the trip would cost the members \$12.080 or \$15.081, but, as the Captain said, "they can stand it." for their coming outing, and that about 300 of

ners \$12,000 or \$15,000, but, as the Captain Drill of Blue jackets at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.-Seamen from the Indiana, New York, Brooklyn and Texas were routhenjamards, at the expressive, indeed at the training station to-day and participated in a battation drill. Drills and isadiate.

OWES CASHEL ing the stay of the squadron here.

RECIPBOCITY WITH FRANCE,

Treaty Agreed Upon, France Conceding a Majority of the Articles in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- An agreement on the disputed points in the reciprocity negotiations between France and the United States was reached this afternoon, and the treaty was signed at the State Department by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, in behalf of France, and Mr. Kasson, Special Reciprocity Pient. potentiary of the United States, in behalf of this country. This was the last day of the period of two years prescribed by the Dingley Tariff law within which reciprocity agrees ments with foreign Governments could be made. It was intended that, had negotiations falled, a further attempt to draft a treaty should be made under the general constitutional authority of the President to make reaties. Negotiations with Germany and other foreign countries will not, however, be renumed under the President's constitutional prerogative.

The agreement of Mr. Kasson and M. Cambon was a compromise. The disputed points were twelve in number. All the articles involved were, according tolthe contention of the United were, according to the contention of the United States, items which should be placed on the minimum tariff list. France held out for no reduction of the duties on these articles, and on Friday last President McKinley was asked to permit Mr. Kasson to withdraw his insistence that these articles should be admitted into France at the lower rate agreed on by the negotiators. Since then M. Cambon has been in communication with his Government, and after a consideration of the objections of France to granting further reduction in duties the United States received notice to compromise, in order to prevent the negotiations from coming to nothing. France consented to place on the minimum list a majority of the twelve articles in dispute, but refused to do so with regard to several, including horses and cattle. The retention of the maximum duty on live stock imported into France from this country, is not regarded as of great consequence to American stock raisers, as comparatively little live stock is exported from America to that country.

Concessions were made by the United States on oranges, grape fruit and sugar in the treaty signed on Saturday with Great Britain in behalf of the Government of Jamaica. The treaty contained also a provision under the express authority granted by the Dingley law that coffee imported from Jamaica shall be free of duty for five years. There will be no further reciprocity negotiations with any country for some time, and perhaps not at all, unless Congress should renew the authority granted by the Dingley lill for the period of two years, which expired to-day. Mr. Kasson will go away for a rest. states, items which should be placed on the

THE LYNCHING AT TALLULAH.

This Government Not Responsible, but May Pay an Indemnity. WASHINGTON, July 24.-The position of this

for a rest.

Government in regard to the lynching of the five Italians in Tallulah, La., has been defined, and the State Department is prepared to take up the negotiations looking to a settlement satisfactory to Italy. It should be understood, in the first place, that the Government greatly regrets the tragedy, not only on general principles, but because its legal as-pects are such that the Federal Administration cannot deal directly with those responsible for it. This division of State and Federal authorite was the embarrassing feature of the lynching of the Italian acquitted of the murder of

tween the embarrassing feature of the lynching of the Italian acquitted of the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy in New Orleans, which especially strained the relations between Italy and the United States.

The main point in the position assumed by the United States is that this Government is not responsible for the Tallulah lynching. Becretary Blaine, in his correspondence with the Italian Government concerning the New Orleans lynching, expressly maintained that the United States Government was not responsible for that affair. It is held in official circles that the payment of an indemnity of \$25,000 to Italy for the families of the lynched men was not an admission of the responsibility of the United States Government, but was an act of grace.

Count Vinci, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, paid a visit to the State Department this afternoon to inquire whether the department had ascertained anything new in regard to the tragedy at Tallulah. He was assured that the Government was doing everything in its power to obtain information about the lynching and the citizenship of the victims. Count Vinci made no new representations in behalf of Italy, and investigation is being conducted by the State Department to ascertain the truth of the report that the Italians killed had applied for American citizenship. If this report is ascertained to be true it will probably have the effect of causing Italy to drop the matter, although there is a feeling in official circles that a gratuity might, without a surrender of principle, be paid to the families of the men who were lynched.

VACATION FOR R. R. POSTAL CLERES.

Leave-Badges to Be Worn While on Duty. WARRINGTON, July 24 -- Postmaster-General harles Emory Smith has issued an order designating what clorks in the railway mail service are entitled to fifteen days' annual leave under the recent provision made by Congress or this purpose. All clerks running six days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, are to have the fifteen days' annual leave, except cierks who run four hours a day or less, actual running time, without allowance for termined or advance work; clerks who have not been assigned to a run for at least a year before

assigned to a run for at least a year before making application for leave; helpers on railway Post Office lines who are in line for assignment to regular runs; clerks who run daily for their own convenience, and clerks employed jointly by the department and a railroad, steamboat or express company. The law is held not to apply to chief clerks, assistant chief clerks, or railway postal clerks assigned to duty in offices of the general superintendent, the division superintendents or chief clerks.

The Postmaster-General has also modified the regulations relating to the wearing of postal badges. The new order provides that all railway mail clerks shall wear badges of a metal clipse, with "Post Office Department, Italiway Mail Service," around the edges and the initials "U.S." in monogram in the centre surrounded by stars. On the top is a spread eagle and at the bottom a number. Every postal clerk, except those detailed for clerical duty in offices, must wear one of these badges on the outside of his outer garment, over the left breast, continuously while on duty. They will be expected to take good care of the badges and will be required to replace them if

THE 18 CROATIANS TO BE DEPORTED. Secretary Gage Affirms the Decision of the

Immigration Bureau. WARHINGTON, July 24.-Secretary Gage today affirmed the decision of the Immigration Bureau ordering the deportation of the eighteen Croatians under arrest in New York for riolation of the contract labor laws. When these immigrants arrived at New York recently they swore they were not under contract, but were going to Rathbun, In., in search of work. In the absence of evidence to the conwork. In the absence of evidence to the contrary the men were permitted to land, but an investigation at Rathbun disclosed the fact that they were under contract or employment in a coal mine there. The immigrants were arrested before reaching their destination and were taken back to New York. Their attorney appealed to the Commissioner of Immigration from the action of the bureau officials at New York, and afterthis had been sustained by Mr. Powderly they took an appeal to Secretary Gage. The Secretary to-day affirmed the previous rulings and ordered the deportation of the troatians by the steamship company which brought them to the United States. brought them to the United States.

CLAIMS OY CITY, \$414,559.88.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin Wants \$35,751.91 and Tom Cleary \$25,650.

Twenty-six new claims against the city for expenses and counsel fees" of accused officials who have been exonerated or have escaped punishment were filed with the Comptroller yesterday. They included the two largest claims that have been made, that of Deputy Chief of Police Widiam W. McLaughlin, for \$35,751.91, and of Thomas Cleary, one of the bood'e Board of Aldermen of 1884 for of the bood'e Board of Aldermen of 1884 for \$28,050. Among the other claims were these Michael Doberty, \$5,554; Polecemen Thomas H. Lynch, \$4,285; John H. Lilly, \$2,350,75; John C. Henderson, \$2,350,75; August M. Miller, \$1,550; Capt. Max. Schmittberger, \$5,562,55; James Burns, \$1,550; George C. Leibers, \$2,000 Mrs. Grace C. Squire, widow of the late Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklya, put in a claim for \$6,000. The total amount of claims filled yesterday was \$118,573,00. The total to date is \$414,550,88. amount of claims flied yesterday was \$118,-737.30. The total to date is \$414.559.88.

To Protect Cambridge's Historical Tree. Camerings, Mass. July 24.-Work was begun this morning by the Park Department on gus this morning by the Park Department on a raised space about the Washington elm, in accordance with the recommondations of Frof. Sargest of the Arnold Arboreum. The object of the work is to give the tree more nutriment than it receives under present conditions.